The Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902.

TBE CASE OF JOHN KING.

John M. King, on trial before Justice Crutchfield for accepting a bribe while a member of the Board of Aldermen, was yesterday adjudged to be guilty, and his punishment fixed at twelve months in jail and a fine of one hundred dollars.

It was in evidence that King, as a member of the Street Committee, approached a certain contractor, who was bidding for city paving, and demanded a percentage of the money to be paid for the work. The contractor thought, to use his own expression, that King was in command of the situation; that he could at least delay action on the bids which had been submitted, and that it was cheaper to purchase the obstacle and get it out of the way. It was further in evidence that a deal was made with King; that King did withdraw his opposition; that the contracts were finally awarded and that King received his pay. Another interesting fact that came out in the evidence is that three contractors, who were supposed to be in competition and who were supposed to be submiting competitive bids to do the city's paving, were in fact in a sort of combine, and each knew of the other's bid before the bids were handed in. And so, while some of the bids were lower and others higher, each contractor managed to get his share of the work, and the combine got all the work—at its own price.

It was in evidence that King knew of this combine and that instead of exposing and denouncing it, he dickered with it and traded with it and got his share of the spoils, although he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and under oath to protect the interests of the city.

If King did this outrageous thing, the punishment imposed by Justice Crutchfield was very light. King was elected to a position of trust and of honor by his fellow citizens, and if he betrayed it, he was a traitor—as surely so as was Benedict Arnold. The public official who barters away the rights and interests of the people for his own gain, commits a high crime against Democratic government and American society, and deserves to be punished to the full extent of the law. This is a matter with which we cannot afford to trifle. Apart from the question of public morals, the safety of our institutions depends upon the honor and honesty of our public officials. If our law-makers can be bought for a price, then is our form of government worse than a failure and the public interest is in jeopardy every hour.

King claims that he is innocent, and that the contractors who testified against him have sworn falsely. One of them did confess that he had made a different statement before another tribunal in order to protect King. Therefore, King has appealed his case to the Hustings Court, and, of course, we shall not pass judgment upon him until the verdict of the jury shall have been rendered.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?

A few years ago a great calamity cry came out of Kansas. The people declared that they were unable to make a living, that they were about to be eaten up by debt, that their property was fast slipping away from them, and they blamed the government and the money power for it all. To-day Kansas is one of the most prosperous States in the Union. In five years ending with the crop of 1901, Kansas raised 223,176,464 bushels of wheat and 681,452,906 bushels of corn. The average total value of the wheat and corn crops during the past ten years was over $60,000,000; the average total product of farm and ranch for twenty years has been $142,861,380 annually.

The State banks had on deposit in December, 1896, $14,553,000; in September, 1901, they had $42,000,000, while the national banks had $45,000,000 more. For the past five years, besides reducing mortgages and laying up $50,000,000 in increased bank deposits, the State has made progress in its public finances. The counties, cities and school districts refunded $6,200,000 of bonds at a saving of 1 to 2½ per cent. in interest rate. In 1896 a man from Kansas went to Chicago to sell 6 per cent. gold county bonds. A financial paper noting the incident said that the man might as well try to sell stock in an irrigating scheme on the planet Mars as to dispose of securities bearing on their face the name of Kansas. In less than three years from that time seven bond houses had salaried representatives travelling from county to county in Kansas endeavoring to secure refunding bonds at 4 and 5 per cent.

These interesting figures and facts are gathered from an article in the Atlantic Monthly by Charles M. Harger, who says that it is usual to ascribe all this to the good crops of the last few years, but that this is not entirely fair. "During all the dark days from the bursting of the boom in 1887 until the clouds lifted a decade later," says he, "there was in most homes a pinching and saving of which the outside world knew nothing. Those who went through it kept up stout hearts. They acquired a hatred of debt in every form and made many a vow of restraint to be fulfilled in that longed for blessed era when their creditors should be satisfied." In short, they learned in adversity the lesson of economy and thrift, and so laid the foundation of success and prosperity. He tells us also that they learned how to diversify their crops, learned how to adapt their crops to the Kansas soil and conditions of climate, learned how to work their crops to advantage, and so have reaped an abundant harvest. But they have learned something more.

In recounting the failures of this people Mr. Harger says that the Kansas man first ascribed his failures to the "money power," to the "per capita circulation," to Providence, and to nearly everything else that was mysterious, but one day he awoke and discovered that the fault was with himself, and suddenly the path cleared. From that time he sought to adapt himself to his environments and then began the debt-paying, the improvement of his home, and the realization of years of hope; then came the sense of happiness and the accession of those good things of life that are summed up in the pleasant word of Prosperity.

There came with all this something else. There came a change in political sentiment. As soon as the farmer learned that he was to succeed by his own efforts rather than by the aid of government prosperity came, and from the time that prosperity came. Mr. Harger says that the orator of the subtreasury and fiat money felt his power wane and today his firm hold on Kansas is gone.

Here is a simple recitation of fact, but there is a wholesome lesson in the theory. A few years ago political agitators stirred up this country from end to end and made the people believe that there was something wrong in the government, and that there could be no prosperity until the government should make more money and distribute it to the people. There was a prevalent belief throughout the United States that prosperity could be brought back by legislation, and the Republicans are now pretending that they did bring it by legislation. It is all bosh and nonsense. The only possible credit that the Republican party can claim that it kept us from changing our monetary standard. As soon as the fight on this question was ended confidence was restored and with the restoration of confidence money returned to the channels of trade and prosperity came in the natural order of things. Away with the false idea that legislation makes prosperity or that it can make prosperity. Prosperity comes though the intelligent effort of the people and the less the government interferes the more stable our prosperity will be.

MR. BRYAN TALKS SENSE.

Mr. William J. Bryan said in his speech at Joplin, Mo., that the constitutional amendment President Roosevelt is now talking about is not meant for the regulation trust, but to take the power to control trusts away from the States and so protect the trusts.

Mr. Bryan is right. President Roosevelt's idea is to make a strong government and let the national government take as much as possible of the power of the States away from them and concentrate it at Washington.

Harper's Weekly, discussing the same subject, says that Mr. Roosevelt's proposal is revolutionary, and makes the same point that The Times made soon after the speech was delivered, that his proposal is more centralizing than any measure ever suggested by Alexander Hamilton. "In a word," says Harper's Weekly, "the path upon which Mr. Roosevelt entered in his Providence speech would, if, with unflinching logic, he should pursue it to the end, lead him straight to Socialism, for only in Socialism can be found the efficient instrument of coercion which he seems to covet."

To fortify its argument, Harper's Weekly quotes from the speech of Judge Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., before the American Bar Association, in which he directed attention to the enormous stimulus which Mr. Roosevelt's proposed constitutional amendment would impart to the lobby at Washington. He said that imperilled corporations would then have a tremendous incentive corruptly to influence legislation, and the consciences of legislators would be exposed to temptations unprecedented, if not irresistible. We have time and again said in discussing the subject that if Congress should have the power of exclusive control over the great corporations of the country the corporations would control Congress.

We have also said that the great danger of corporations is in their control of legislation. So long as the people rule and so long as the people have honest and courageous men in their legislative bodies corporations will not run roughshod over the land, but if corporations once get control of the law-making bodies, we shall then indeed be a trust-ridden people. It would be reckless for the individual States to relinquish their right to regulate corporations within their own borders and delegate that power to the Federal Congress. That would make it so much the easier for the corporations to control legislation, and we might soon have in Congress, as there was in the Legislature of the State of Missouri, an oath-bound clique of rascals who for a price would trade with corporations and give them what they desired.

When President Roosevelt was in the South the other day he modified his statements and made his plan as amiable and plausible as possible, but no matter in what honeyed words he couches it, it is the same dangerous plan and the people should beware of it.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LOVE.

The Virginia-Pilot, that bulwark of Norfolk's liberties and the apotheosis of all that's good and true and beautiful upon the littoral of Hampton Roads, has been having a good time over our Sunday morning dissertation upon the sentiment of love. Others, too, "want to know," but the V.-P. is elaborate in its bantering comments. Well, the V.-P. may cackle at The Times and it may apostrophize the raven and it may call upon the little shirtless god to twang away softly, yet we shall remain serene and unshaken, because we confidently believe that in the secret soul of that corporation its sympathies, which are large, are all with us in this tender mood. Yes, we are glad occasionally to "steal away from the hurly-burly of politics, the cares of the business world, 'fergit' the latest scheme for hunting the octopus to his lair • • • and discourse of love," and we are free to admit that we are not lacking of inspiration when the occasion arises.

The writer of the V.-P.'s interpretation, at any rate, betrays himself. All the world loves a lover, and he is undoubtedly like us a lover of love. But our contemporay is puzzled with our physiological references, however readily he may comprehend the psychology of the gentle passion. Really, though, recent investigation has made the discovery that the first impulses of primitive love are distinctly traceable to a couple of little lobes at the base of the brain. These may be agitated by any number of "highly favorable mental impressions" in either a man or a woman, until, as we hasten to add, the heart is suffused so thoroughly that it burns out all lesser fires. Here is where our remarks about the eyes, "the windows of the soul," come in.

And yet, after all, they say that love is blind, so it would seem not to make any difference whether the lover looks at his sweetheart from the front or the back of his head. He loses his head anyway. Yes, he loses his head and loses his heart, and yet we hear that he gets in return for them a better half. Really, it is all a very puzzling business, isn't it, V.-P.? Yet sweet age—

"Sweeter still than this, than these, than all,
Is first and passionate love;
It stands alone like Adonis' recollection of his fall;
The free of knowledge has been plucked, all's known,
And life yields nothing else worthy to recall."

"EDUCATION IS DYNAMIC."

Some time ago The Times quoted a distinguished teacher in this State as having said that "education is dynamic."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlotte Gazette, is rather disposed to make fun of the assertion. It says:

Not remembering the application of the word in any of the processes of education, and knowing that electricity was used for lighting purposes, we considered how the method of generating electricity could be applied to the development of mind. We are an old fogy and cannot be supposed familiar with all modern methods. Was there a process by which a child could be subjected to the action of a dynamo and the infant mind could be pulsed to quick and successful activity. Eureka!

The trouble with our contemporary is that it has given to this term a commercial definition, which is its secondary and not its primary meaning. The word dynamic comes from the Greek word meaning power. "Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; opposed to static." That is the definition given by the Century Dictionary, and by extension it means casual, effective, motive, involving motion or change. Dynamic implies evolution, development, and that is just what education is or should be.

Education is a process of growth. Education is the means of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." In olden times teachers had an idea that education was a process of stuffing, he office of the teacher being to put something into the boy by word of mouth or by the application of the rod. An old Virginia lawyer said some time ago that when he was a boy the only board of education that his school knew anything about was a pine shingle, and that while it might not have made the boys learn, it certainly made them smart.

But education cannot be poured in, or beaten in with a pine shingle. It is just as the Virginia teacher said—it is dynamic. The office of the teacher is to train the mind of the student. The acquisition of knowledge is merely incidental to education, the prime object being to develop the native talents and moral instincts. This is all implied, by the way, in the very derivation of the term education. It is a "leading out" process and that's what education means.

THE RESIDENCE CLAUSE.

In commenting on the ruling of the Fredericksburg Court that under the new Constitution a residence of two years in the State and one year in the county, city or town is necessary as a prerequisite to registering, the Newport News Times-Herald says that "this is just one of the provisions in the new Constitution that is hardly what was intended by its makers."

If our contemporary will question some of those delegates who had most to do with framing the suffrage clause of the Constitution, it will discover that this provision was well understood, and was intended to apply as the Fredericksburg Court has ruled. Major William A. Anderson, who was a member of the Suffrage Committee, says that every solitary plan which was considered by the committee contained this provision. Members of the convention had satisfied themselves that this was necessary in order to get rid of the shiftless, floating vote among the negroes. The Constitution of Mississippi, the Constitution of Louisiana and the Constitution of South Carolina all contain similar provisions. Major Anderson says that this has done more than almost anything else in those States to get rid of the undesirable negro vote.

Mitchell says the miners are satisfied with the situation and Baer declares satisfaction for the coal barons. And neither party seems at all concerned about the condition of the consumers, who are doing some tall swearing at the size of coal bills.

If there is anything bad that does not happen in Chicago it is because the folks there have not learned how to bring it about. Roasting living babies is the latest infamy Chicago has discovered.

It is to be supposed that Emperor William will seek to be even more friendly with the United States since he has seen Corbin, Young and Wood arrayed in their olive mix.

General Fitzhugh Lee has the chance to throw a little strenuousness into the Jamestown Exposition business, an article it is beginning to need.

With his 90,000 soldiers in line, the Emperor of Germany is trying to make our little war game look like three straight pen centers.

The Richmond boodlers, if there be any, didn't swear to secrecy as did the St. Louis combine, but they are telling much less.

Giving the benefit of the doubt to the September moon and the Chesterfield prophet, as against the weather bureau, yesterday must pass for a warm day.

Up in the Adirondacks now only the hunter who can manage to keep from being mistaken for a deer can hope to get out of the woods.

Newport was theoretically destroyed by the navy, and Watterson was not in the fight either.

It is strange that the Red Men did not scalp the "make-up editor" of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The long face with an indigo hue of the small boy indicates the nearness of school days.

The President of the United States had no trouble about obtaining the right of way in the South.

The warm moon and the September sun knocked the Weather Bureau's frost scare out in the first round.

The news from the anthracite coal fields indicate that old man Platt is not as powerful as he thought he was.

The Third District will to-day show the other districts how to hold a primary.

The last of the primaries and viva voce to-day—for the present.

With a Comment or Two.

The Henry Bulletin just about hits the nail on the head when it says:

"And lastly, if you are a respectable, law abiding white man, you need have no fear of being refused the right to register."—Richmond Times.

That may be the general rule, but there are exceptions.—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

The editor of the Free Lance, we believe, is one of the exceptions, having changed his residence in the last twelve months. There are others.

The chestnut crop in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia is said to be unusually large this year. And the show season is just opening.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

But unfortunately the clowns and end men in the shows are not availing themselves of this year's crop. They are still using an aged growth.

To the young folks this is an eventful day, witnessing as it does the opening of the public school session.—Roanoke World.

Yes, one of those days, the events of which the young folks will delight to postpone.

Won't somebody please come to the front and tell what other members of the City Council had "gas money" in their pockets?—Cleveland Leader.

And so virtuous Cleveland has caught the prevailing disease.

Roanoke needs a few things that a board of trade could get. But the trouble lies in the fact that we haven't the board of trade.—Roanoke News.

Where is your Chamber of Commerce that once did such wonderful things for the Magic City?

The Richmond Times has a long and delightful editorial on love and the analysis thereof. Is it possible that the lightning has struck some member of the Times' staff?

Maybe so and maybe not. Anyhow we are not going to give anybody away. Certainly we should be happy to congratulate a brother if it was sympathy that led his imagination to peep between the lines.

Norfolk is a dreadful city. It smells bad! It is noisy and its people hustle much after the manner of New York people, but the smell is depressing, and we felt relieved when we got out of the place. We went from Norfolk to Newport News, and there we enjoyed ourselves."—Editorial Correspondence, Clifton Forge Review.

Now for a renewal of the rumpus between Norfolk and Newport News.

Just a Bit Humorous.

"Brother Williams, did you ever sell a vote?"

"No, suh; but I hez many a time found many a dollar whar de wise canderdates lost it"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Often," said the large-waisted philosopher, "an epigram is an excuse for something worse."—Indianapolis News.

There is only safe rule in love, and that is, to be sure and make a fool of yourself.—Brooklyn Life.

"Ah!" he sighed, "I was happier when I was poor."

"Well," they answered coldly, "it is always possible for a man to become poor again."

But somehow the idea did not seem to impress him favorably.—Chicago Post.

"A couple were married in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each other's language," said Mrs. Gilley.

"And I suppose that they are unspeakably happy," commented Mr. Gilley.—Detroit Free Press.

"Mr. Spriggins prides himself on understanding the value of money."

"And that's where Mr. Spriggins makes a mistake," said the liberal man. "He expects a dollar to buy two or three times as much as it has any right to and is continually being annoyed and disappointed."—Washington Star.

An Hour With Virginia Editors

The Virginian-Pilot informs us that Mayor Riddick's request that the gambling joints of Norfolk be closed and that the saloons do no business on the Sabbath is not being regarded. It says:

"Nearly all the gambling places are doing business at the same old stands and last Sunday was anything but a dry one. The town was practically wide open, some of the saloon-keepers not even troubling themselves to put a man at the door to watch for the possible entrance, a police officer, or a detective."

On the subject of Virginia's public schools the Lynchburg News says:

"In this country the free school stands as a barrier to the centralization of power and the aggression of a heartless aristocracy or the man on horseback. Let us never despair of the republic so long as the door of the schoolhouse is open to every child."

The Irvington Citizen is not through with the Campbell-Crawford affair yet. It says:

"Judge Campbell has and will continue to suffer punishment for his rash act as only sensitive and high-strung dispositions can suffer, and Mr. Crawford and his friends should follow the teachings of their Divine Master and let conscience be the accuser."

The Salem Sentinel makes this observation, that is well worth repeating:

"We will never be quite willing to admit that this country is enlightened until we cease the insane and parsimonious policy of trying to drive all the really strong men and women out of the teaching profession by putting them on the pay-roll at one-half the rate, or less, than what the same brains and energy can command elsewhere."

The Wise News says:

"The party that is now kicking up the most dust about the new Virginia Constitution is the very same old coon that rammed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution down the unwilling necks of the southern people. Let that party remember that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander—and don't forget it."

Roanoke News:

"Blacksburg has passed an ordinance prohibiting liverymen from hiring teams on Sunday. It is reported that the church attendance among students will be greatly increased."

Norfolk Ledger:

"It is none of our fight, of course, but for a man who is sure of reappointment, General Allan is laboring very hard to convince the public of it.

Trend of Thought in Dixie Land.

Here is a Wattersonian sum up of the fall of Newport, from the Courier-Journal:

"The dispatches speak of the terrific naval attack on Newport. Pshaw! The guns fired blank cartridges. It was only a pyrotechnic display in compliment to the Duchess and the 10s. The only sure enough work was done by the Brooklyn, which ran on a hidden rock and knocked a hole in her bottom which will cost $50,00 for repairs."

The Memphis Commercial Appeal discusses the child labor question, and concludes a long article as follows:

"The Southern States must go right along with the good work of protecting their own children without regard to alien considerations. The child labor problem is here, and we must have the courage and the patience to solve it."

The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun has this to say:

"None of the Columbus cotton mills are connected with the Southern cotton mills merger referred to in our dispatches from Huntsville yesterday. The Columbus mills are getting along very well as they are, thank you."

The Birmingham Age-Herald thinks the big Sunday newspaper is killing out the magazine. It says:

"The daily newspaper, printing better poetry and even better stories than the magazine, is filling the magazine field, and is driving the latter out. Thousands of people who formerly bought magazines, now prefer the Sunday newspaper, and tens of thousands will soon do likewise."

The Savannah News says of Tom Johnson:

"It is a bit hard for Democrats of the old school to agree with some of his doctrines and theories, but it is quite impossible to deny recognition of the power and originality of the man, the strength of his purpose and his ability to control his fellows. That he will make his influence felt within the party lines is certain, even if he fails to attain his alleged ambition and become its standard bearer for the presidency."

Mobile Register: If Democrats continue their differing upon the question of principles they will eventually be reduced to endorsing the Monroe doctrine as the one thing they can all agree upon.

Miss Adele Ogilvie, daughter of Policeman Ogilvie, of Church Hill, who has been visiting relatives in Norfolk and Berkeley, is now in Washington visiting friends.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

(Edited by MARION HARLAND.)

For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United Sattes and many cities in each State.

No. 1.

Would ask to be allowed to tell "A Daily Reader," who is a stenographer and anxious to obtain "extra work," how I am getting same; but all through my own efforts, for the work does not come to one without one's seeking it. Am a girl of twenty-two years, and attendant and stenographer to two doctors, and, like "A Daily Reader," have much leisure time. Having received permission of the doctors to use the typewriter for any outside work which I might get, I started by informing my friends of my desire for such work, and if they heard of any one wishing same done, by referring them to me they would render me much help. Next I went to the college at which I studied stenography, and, through their kindness, am to get some interesting work to do, with good pay. I then went to the typewriter company's office of the machine I operate and put in my application, and have already been sent to several places. They will also keep my name on file for future reference. I drop in there once in a while to see if they have anything for me.

Wherever I go, and to all business men with whom I come in contact, I mention the fact, modestly and delicately, and already, after two weeks' efforts, am receiving work, for which I am well paid.

My opinion is that if "A Daily Reader" will try in this way to obtain her "extra work" and not rely on others to get it for her, she will have all she can do in a short time, being neat and accurate in her work, which is always appreciated.

Also watch ads. in papers and answer desirable ones, and by all means insert an ad. in one of the leading Sunday papers. H. N.

No. 2.

I want to speak "right out in meeting" about deafness.

"A. D. M.'s" brother's ears are not nearly as bad as mine were said to be by an "eminent physician," who diagnosed the case as catarrhal deafness. The ear drums were white, dry, glistening and convex. He said the treatment was painful, expensive, and not permanently beneficial, and that total deafness was only a matter of two or three years' time.

I went home and tried something else. The "nostrum" I used was a daily dose of plenty of hot water and a little sweet oil.

At bedtime I filled a fountain syringe with water as hot as I could bear, held my head over a tub and "doped" my ears thoroughly. I then put warm sweet oil and a piece of cotton wool in each ear and went to bed.

It does not hurt to amount to anything. It costs next to nothing and it has been permanently beneficial to me. T.

(Perhaps so! But I utter a note of warning here. The drum of the ear is too delicate to be tampered with. I should not dare to use the syringe except by advice of a physician.—Editor.)

No. 3.

In answer to one and two of "M. and J. B. S." I will say that practical railroading is divided into two parts, operating and motive departments.

An employe may begin by wiping engines, though this is not always the case; from there to fireman on yard or switch engine; next to extra work on road; from there to freight, preferred time or stock freight to passenger. After this he is ready for promotion to engineer, if qualified by the examination, and moves along in the same order as when firing.

In operation department the beginning is brakeman on head end of freight train; from there to rear end, and next a regular head end; then a rear end regular; from there to a regular time or stock run. After this brakeman is ready for promotion for extra conductor on freight, regular conductor on dead freight to preferred freight; from there to extra passenger, and, last, comes regular passenger conductor. The longer the service the better run for both engineers and firemen, also conductors.

A person hired as passenger brakeman receives no further promotion than baggageman or suburban collector.

No. 4.

I noticed that one of your correspondents inquired for the name of a book containing business maxims.

I think he would probably find what he wants in the book called "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business," by Sir Arthur Helps. This book can be had at the Philadelphia Free Library, 1217 Chestnut Street, and should be read by every young man or woman entering business life, as it is full of good advice and wise business maxims. W. A. F.

No. 5.

In reply to the inquiry of "G. R." in last evening's paper, the commercial crayon portraits are finished with chamois, cheese cloths, gray paper stamps, and eraser. The manner of applying the crayon sauce and using the materials properly could hardly be explained here, but if "G. R." will call at my studio some idea of how the work is done may be obtained. W. O. L.

MARION HARLAND'S RECIPES.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Cut a piece from the top of each tomato you wish to stuff and scoop out the inside. Chop this and mix with it an equal quantity of fine crumbs, a teaspoonful of white sugar, ten drops onion juice, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a scant teaspoonful salt and a little cayenne. With this stuffing fill the tomato, arrange them in a pudding dish and sprinkle fine crumbs on top. Bake, covered, half an hour; uncover and brown.

Pineapple Frappe.

Take the juice from one quart can of pineapple, add to it a pint bottle of Apollinaris. Sweeten to taste, recollecting that it will not be so sweet after freezing. Chop half of the pineapple fine and put it through the liquid, when this is half frozen. Freeze as you would any water ice, using equal parts of ice and salt, and stopping when the mixture is only partly frozen.